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Weekly News Bulletin Issued by
People's Front for the Liberation
of Oman & the Arabian Gulf

Aden Office P. O. Box 5037
Ma'alla, Aden, P. D. R. Yemen

NO. 54

2nd June, 1973

MILITARY REPORT

- * OUR REVOLUTIONARIES ATTACK ALL ENEMY POSITIONS AND CENTRES AT AL-MAMMAR AND INFLECT ON HIM HEAVY LOSSES, AND SET FIRE TO HIS TENTS AND POSITIONS.
- * CONTINUED ATTACKS ON ADHI AND HASL CENTRES IN THE NORTH OF BRITISH AIR BASE IN SALLALAH AND NORTH SARFEET.
- * BRITISH ARTILLERY AND PLANES CONTINUE TO SHELL OUR PATRIOTIC RURALS BUT WITHOUT REALISING THEIR CRIMINAL TARGETS.

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POLITICAL COMMENTARY

THE WORKING CLASS - VANGUARD OF THE NATIONAL
DEMOCRATIC STRUGGLE IN BAHRAIN

MILITARY REPORT

FROM MILITARY COMMUNIQUE NO. 265-275/73.

ISSUED BY FORCES OF PEOPLE'S LIBERATION ARMY, DHOFAR

During the period between 17th and 25th May the forces of the People's Liberation Army and the People's Militia launched successful attacks on the British enemy centres and their stooges in the Red Line, al-Mammar and North Sarfeet which amounted to fifteen attacks. The operations of our revolutionaries were concentrated on the enemy forces at al-Mammar when they launched several simultaneous attacks on all enemy points at al-Maghseel during which they inflicted on the enemy heavy losses in life and positions. The following are details of these operations:-

CENTRAL REGION:

In the Central Region our militants carry out their normal operations on the enemy centres at Hasl and Admi, north of the British air base in the Sallalah Plain and inflict heavy losses on him. The attacks of our revolutionaries on these two countries during the period from 18-23 May amounted to five successful attacks in which artillery, rockets and machine-gun weapons were used in addition to the continued sniping operations against the enemy individuals in these two positions. However, the British planes and artillery continue to shell the Central Region aiming at the gatherings of the citizens and their cattles and the burning of their grazing lands. But the alertness and vigil of our masses and their wonderful steadfastness spoilt the chance for the enemy to realise his aggressive targets.

AL-MAMMAR:

At al-Mammar the forces of the People's Liberation Army and the People's Militia launched violent attacks on the enemy centres and points at al-Maghaseel during the period 19th to 22nd May of which we summarise the following:-

On 19th May our revolutionaries attacked all enemy points at al-Maghaseel using mortars and machine-guns. The comprehensive attack continued for three continuous hours. On the same day our patriots repeated their attack on the same position using mortars, and machine-guns for one hour during which all fire sources of the enemy were silenced and helicopters were seen landing on the enemy positions to remove the dead and injured estimated at eight during the two attacks. From our side there were no casualties.

On 21.5 our comrades attacked the enemy points at al-Maghaseel and the enemy centre at Abu Khuseifa at 4.00 in the afternoon during which our revolutionaries used machine-guns and mortars. The attack, which was launched on all enemy positions at al-Maghaseel, continued for two hours during which a number of enemy positions were destroyed and fire was set up to his tents. The enemy was seen removing two casualties. At Abu Khuseifa, the attack continued for one hour during which our fire was pouring on his positions resulting in the destruction of six of his defensive positions and the death and injury of eight enemy members who were removed afterwards by helicopter from the centre.

On 22.5 our patriots attacked the enemy positions at al-Maghaseel using artillery and light and medium machine-guns. The attack which was launched in the name of the two comrades Ahmed Ali Mahroos and Badr Ali Saeed, continued for one hour during which fire was set to the enemy positions and tents and five enemy members were killed and wounded. From our side there were no casualties during these operations.

WESTERN REGION (North Sarfeet)

In the Western Region our revolutionaries launched during 24th and 25th May four attacks on the enemy positions at North Sarfeet using artillery and machine-guns. On 24th May our patriots launched an attack in the name of martyr Suhail Rabee Birshiqit from several different directions using mortars. The attack lasted for one hour resulting in the destruction of five enemy positions. The enemy was seen removing three casualties. Due to the great concentration of our fire the enemy members escaped from their advanced positions to rear positions.

In the morning of 25th May, the artillery group launched a violent attack on the enemy positions in these places in the name of martyr Ahmed Lahfoodh. The shelling continued for half an hour during which the enemy sought the help of fighter planes in abid to confront our attack but without realising his target as no casualties were incurred by us. Four enemy positions were destroyed and enemy casualties were not assessed. In the afternoon of the same day our artillery shelled the enemy positions and fortifications for half an hour during which five enemy positions were destroyed. After that helicopters were seen landing on the enemy positions to remove the dead and wounded. Fighter planes also bombed the neighbouring areas indiscriminately and there were no casualties on our side.

TOTAL LOSSES INFLICTED UPON THE ENEMY FORCES WERE AS FOLLOWS:?

- 1) Death and injury of 24 enemy members
- 2) Destruction of 25 positions
- 3) Destruction of a wireless set and the setting of fire to enemy tents and positions.

From our side there were no casualties during these operations.

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LIBERATED AREA:

PEOPLE'S AUTHORITY ESTABLISHED IN LIBERATED AREA

To organise statutory conditions amidst the liberated areas the revolution gave the people's Council jurisdiction to dispose off all matters connected with statutory conditions including marriage, divorce, inheritance or any other matters connected with Sharia law. Two Qadhis were elected in the area last year. The People's Council in the area issued resolutions connected with this aspect in the fourth month of this year. The resolution said: "ANY MARRIAGE contract taking place in the Western Region without recouring to any of the two mentioned Qadhis will be regarded as illegal and unabiding with effect from the issue of this resolution."

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NEW AMERICAN WEAPONS TO SAFEGUARD AMERICAN PRESENCE
IN GULF

Talks are now going on between Kuwait and the United States for the purchase of an American arms deal valued at 500 million dollars. This was confirmed by a spokesman for the American State Department when he said: "Negotiations are taking place with Kuwait for supplying it with American military equipment."

Furthermore Saudi reaction it tends to buy American weapons to the value of 1,000 million dollars to reinforce its military force.

These two deals came after the historical deal concluded by Iranian reaction with the United States which amounted to three million dollars.

A spokesman for the American State Department said: "The United States is prepared to supply some countries overlooking the Gulf with quantities of weapons with the intention of protecting the American interests in this area." The spokesman added: "The United States has important interests in Kuwait and in the Gulf area in general and that those interests naturally cover the petroleum materials and that the supply of countries overlooking the Gulf with weapons is essential to safeguard the American presence." The American spokesman said: "For this the United States is working to reinforce the military power of Iran and Saudi Arabia."

We quote statements made by the Shah of Iran to the American Newsweek two weeks ago for comparison with the American statement. The Shah of Iran said: "Iran has bought a deal of American weapons with three million dollars to protect the security of the Gulf area." He said also: "The United States, Europe and Japan regard the security of this area as part of them. But they cannot protect their interests in this area and so we protect these interests on their behalf."

This is in connection with the role of Iran in our area which is the role of the first guard of imperialist interests. This role is also undertaken beside Iranian reaction by the Arab reactionary countries and mother reaction in particular. The Arab reactionary countries, by concluding the arms deals with the United States which absorbs the plentifulness of the area and exploits its peoples, only confirms its filthy role in protecting the interests of imperialism. These deals were not concluded for any national or patriotic objective. These reactionary countries are prepared, in order to achieve success for their role as watchdog of imperialist interests, to oppress and humiliate and suppress the area peoples and to sacrifice the national and patriotic interests. The American statements come to confirm the traitorous role played by the Arab reactionary countries in the Gulf area beside the filthy role carried out by Iranian reaction as the first guard of American interests.

BRITISH ADMISSION
BRITISH SOLDIERS FIGHT OUP PEOPLE

The British Minister of State for Defence Affairs - Ian Gillimore - made a statement before British Parliament in which he spoke about the military aid extended by Britain to the puppet regimes in the arena of Oman and the Arabian Gulf.

The British Minister said: "We are continuing to ensure closer and strong relations through friendship treaties with the State of Arab Emirates, Bahrain and Qatar." He added: "We are also extending aid by helping in the training of a number of countries in that area and secondment of militarymen to them for serving in these countries." In the course of his reply to the questions put up to him in Parliament on the British presence in the Sultanate of Qaboos the British Minister said: "In the south of the Arabian Peninsula (Oman), the British soldiers are seconded to the government of Oman Sultanate and share in training the forces of the Sultan." The British Reuter agency, which published the report, added by saying: "The British Defence Secretary Lord Carrington visited Oman last month and inspected the campaign launched by the Sultanate forces against the leftist rebels." The agency added: "A considerable force from the British air force is guarding the air base (,) in Sallalah."

KUWAIT:

QABOOS REFUSES TO RECEIVE IRAQI MINISTER
WHILE HE OPENS HIS ARMS TO WELCOME IRANIAN FORCES

A statement was made by Qaboos to the Kuwaiti weekly magazine al-Magales called upon Iraq to recognise his regime. It also called upon Iraq to cut its aid and backing to what he called the rebels. Qaboos said that he recently refused to receive an Iraqi Minister as a result of non-recognition by Iraq of his regime and its backing to the revolutionaries.

CAIRO: NATIONALISATION OF LIBYAN OIL A BLOW TO PARTNERSHIP AGREEMENT

Libyan President Muammar Qaddafi announced in a talk with the Cairo "Al-Ahram" newspaper that he intends to nationalise the international oil companies in Libya if negotiations now running between the Libyan Government and these companies in Tripoli do not succeed. Colonel Qaddafi said: "Libya is searching for basic solutions to the issue of oil and to realise full control on its interests." However, the British Times said in its issue of 21st May: "Libya's demands in connection with actual nationalisation of the operations of oil companies existing in Libya are regarded as more than a threat to the oil shipments imported by Europe and the United States from North Africa." The newspaper added: "If Libya achieved victory this would be a defeat to the Gulf countries which have in fact signed the partnership agreement with the oil companies."

AMER SAEED AL-LAHRAINI RETURNS
TO RAJDS OF HIS CITIZENS

Citizen Amer Saeed Salem al-Lahraini returned to the ranks of the revolution leaving behind the ranks of the enemy after discovering the falsehood of the claims of Qaboos and the conspiracies of the British. In an interview with the representative of the front programmes, citizen Amer said that when he returned to Sallalah he discovered that the British and Qaboos wanted to use him as they used others against the members of his people.

BAHRAIN:

FACTS AND EVENTS ON 1st MAY STRIKE IN BAHRAIN

A huge workers procession took place on 1st May in which hundreds of workers on the sulphur reduction plant project of BAPCO. The workers roamed the streets of Manama to celebrate 1st May Day (the World Workers Day). In the morning of 2.5.73 the workers gathered at the plant's hall and refused to work raising a demand to regard 1st May as a public holiday and to count their wages for this day. In addition to this they raised several other demands for the improvement of the deteriorating economic conditions lived by them. These were as follows:-

- 1) Increase of wages by 16,5 per cent in view of the high cost of living and soaring up of the prices of foodstuffs;
- 2) To add two hours for transport to the original working hours. That is to count the hours for going and coming to and from the plant as part of the working hours.
- 3) To increase the safety precautions for the workers and to promote the instruments for aiding those injured during work.
- 4) To stop dismissals without any warning or proper reasons.
- 5) To count the holidays including Fridays at two hours extra.

As a result of the insistence of the workers to continue their strike the Ministry of Labour and Social Welfare sent its representative (Abdul Rehman Adarwish) who met the representatives of the employers (Abdul Hadi al-Afu and Abdullah bin Nass and others) and a four-member committee representing the workers. The negotiations started between the three parties.

The following day the workers returned to work pending the reply of the Ministry of Labour to the demands realised by them. The Ministry's reply came after a long time on 8th May which reply rejected most of the demands including those to regard 1st May as a holiday with wage, the increase of wages and the addition to two hours for transport with the working hours. As to the safety precautions they Ministry deemed that these be discussed. As to the rest of the demands they were regarded as in black and in and there is no need to realise them. As a result of this the workers insisted upon continuing their strike. This made the company to issue a circular calling for the suspension of work in the plant until the relations between the workers and contractors in accordance with the view of the company are rectified.

In the morning of 9.5 the workers waited for the vehicles that will take them to the place of work but in vain. The following day the workers went to the offices of the contractors (Abdul Hadi al-Afu and Abdullah bin Nass and Ahmed Mansoor al-Aali) where the contracting company paid them their salaries and regarded them dismissed from that date and brought up for them a new provision in the Labour Ordinance saying: "Anyone intending to join work has to obtain a new labour card and to sign an undertaking of not resorting to strike again. Moreover some of the workers did not get new work cards on the grounds that they were dismissed from work for good."

FACTS ON 1st MAY STRIKE - Cont'd from Page 5

What about the contractors who place the workers under their mercy. Let us ask how much this contractor gets while he does nothing other than to be a point of link between the worker and the company and pays less to the workers who works hardly and strenuously from 7.00 a.m. to 5.00 p.m. It is no secret if we say that the contractors gets about from 52-55 per cent of the wage of the worker in return for making available transport on open lorries subject to the burning heat of the sun and stinging coldness and providing the safety instruments which were one of the main demands for which the workers struck. In a statement made by one of the contractors (Abdul Hadi al-Afu) to the al-Adhwa newspaper of 17.5 on the rate of wage given to the worker, he said: "We appreciate the living conditions and know the soaring up of the costs of living and essential foodstuffs of sugar, fish and meat." As to contractor Ahmed Mansoor al-Aali, he told al-Adhwa: "The interest of work and safety of the workers do not call upon us to neglect this sphere. Why then the workers struck and raised one of the main demands for the provision of safety instruments if this was one of the honest principles of the contractors company.

As to the Minister of Labour and Social Welfare, Ibrahim Humaidan, he told al Dhawa newspaper on the dismissal of the workers: "We also do not agree to this in accordance with the law. The worker can raise his grievance to the employer and then raise his complaint to the Ministry." Does the young Minister believe that the peak of democracy and justice is enacted in this manner in Bahrain? Moreover the Minister adds to explain the issue of wages and how the workers are not right in demanding an increase due to the soaring up of the cost of living by saying: "These wages are good and reasonable and conform with the nature of work and size of the workers. We notified the workers in an official reply on this." The reaction of the company to this strike was that the company agreed to grant the workers who returned to work under the conditions laid down by the company and contractors a sum of 10 per cent of the main wage of every worker with effect from 12th day upto the completion of the project. This is in order to make those who took part in the strike and were dismissed from the company repent.

ADEN: IRAQI COMMUNIST PARTY AND NATIONAL FRONT
POLITICAL ORGANISATION AFFIRM THEIR BACKING FOR ARAB
LIBERATION MOVEMENT AND STRUGGLE OF OUR PEOPLE IN OMAN

A joint statement was issued on the talks held between the Iraqi Communist Party delegation headed by Comrade Aziz Mohammad, First Secretary of the Central Committee, and the delegation of the National Front Political Organisation. The statement affirmed the necessity of strengthening the combative relations between the groups of the Arab and world national liberation movement to confront the imperialist-Zionist-reactionary attack. The statement said: "Both organisations agreed on the necessity of joint and bilateral meetings between them on one hand and the groups of the Arab national liberation movement on the other and in the combative solidarity against the conspiracies of imperialism, Zionism and Arab reaction topped by Saudi reaction in order to safeguard the gains and democratic accomplishments realised in the sister Iraqi region and to defend the Yemeni revolution and the revolution led by the People's Front for the Liberation of Oman and the Arabian Gulf as well as

Cont'd on p.8/....

THE WORKING CLASS IS VANGUARD of the NATIONAL
DEMOCRATIC STRUGGLE in BAHRAIN .

While the members of the Founding Council debate the remaining articles of the so - called "constitution" put forward by the imperialist regime, the mass movement heightens demanding its democratic rights. The debates that took place in the so-called council clearly indicated that these rights will not be given practically or theoretically. Therefore to have false hopes about the good intentions of the regime has become a laughing matter amongst all the patriotic and democratic force in Bahrain. After testing the members of the Founding Council many times, the people became completely convinced that it is only possible to acquire the democratic rights through more, protracted struggle to force the regime to give the demands of the mass movement.

After declaring the so-called "independence" of Bahrain, the working class moved to form a founding committee for the Union of Bahrain Workers and Employees. Thousand of signatures were collected demanding the right of the working class to union activity.

The imperialist regime deferred this with the excuse that the coming constitution will give all freedom to the people and that the workers should wait a little to get all the rights that they demanded and were not able to acquire because the British were in the country!

Only days after independence the people were shocked with the signing of a military agreement with the U.S regarding the base in Al-Jafeer, and with the constantly increasing number of U.S advisers, experts, corporations and banks. This was part of the general imperialist plan to use Bahrain as a staging post utilized by U.S military, commercial and banking penetration to spread its influence over the whole area.

The March 72 events came as proof to the working class that a tribal regime dependent upon imperialist existence and a parasitic class deriving its basis from imperialist control of the local economy cannot fulfill the demands of revolutionary class with a revolutionary heritage against oil monopolies and laws of the imperialist tribal regime.

The abort the wide workers and mass movement during the beginning of 72 the stooge regime put forward the consulting council followed by the Founding Council (which is in fact consultative and similar to the council in Qatar and the Emirates). The stand of the workers was very clear; insistence about their rights struggling to realize them, and not to fall for the false promises of the regime which hadn't fulfilled any of them.

The patriotic forces headed by PFLOAG put forward its clear and frank opinion about these council and committees based upon its correct analysis of the nature of the regime and of the imperialist plan in the whole area. The patriotic forces emphasised the necessity that the masses take the course of events into their own hands and struggle to forcibly obtain its democratic rights.

They linked the robbed democratic rights and the regimes non-patriotic situation dependent mainly upon the U.S base, foreign monopolies and the latest Saudi - Iranian guardianship.

Time has proved the correctness of the popular fronts analysis regarding the situation in Bahrain and the necessity to organise and mobilize the masses in popular organisations. These organisations will impose their demands on the ruling authorities these demands are patriotic and democratic at the same time.

The situation in Bahrain is one where the working class form a principal, class as regards to number and concentration. It stands in contradiction, to other parasitic classes which still exist in our society, such

as the ruling family and the comprador. The working class has continued its struggle against the imperialist rule. It was not deceived by the obvious means and tricks of this rule. It had proved its position as the vanguard of the democratic and patriotic forces in Bahrain.

In spite of all the attacks by the reactionary-imperialist rule, the oppressive decrees and laws, and the widespread detention campaigns of the democratic and patriotic elements, since the beginning of 1972, the working class had continued its struggle, learning from the lessons and the experience of the last few years' struggle, against the rule.

The determination of the working class to continue in the struggle to gain its trade union rights, to make the 1st of May the workers day in Bahrain, its insistence to have its demands met against the rising cost of living, decrease in wages and working conditions, and against arbitrary dismissal and unjust laws against the workers. This determination and its ever renewed intensification proves beyond doubt that the working masses are fully aware of the "democratic" tricks and farces of the regime which only bring more suffering. These "Democratic" pretences do not serve the mass movement in its present situation. They will only serve the imperialist plan which aims at fettering our people and our homeland. The latest workers events, which came at the time of the "Constituent Assembly" manoeuvre emphasise to Arab and world public opinion that our people reject this trick and the proposed council which is to be institutionalized by the ruling authorities while at the same time the best of our patriotic and democratic elements are imprisoned.

We, while greeting the Kuwaiti trade union for other stand by the workers, of Bahrain, demand from all Arab workers and international workers trade unions to stand beside the struggle of our brave workers, who were not intimidated by the presence of U.S. bases in al-Jufair and British imperialist bases in Muharraq and al-Himla.

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JOINT STATEMENT -Cont'd from page 6

The joint statement said: "Both organisations agreed on the necessity of joint meetings and bilateral meetings between them on one hand and the groups of the Arab national liberation movements on the other on combative solidarity between them against the conspiracies of imperialism, Zionism and Arab reaction topped by Saudi reaction in order to protect the democratic gains and accomplishments realised in the sister Iraqi regime and to defend the Yemeni revolution, and the revolution led by the People's Front for the Liberation of Oman and the Arabian gulf as well as to reinforce the struggle of the Arab national liberation front against the common enemies = imperialism, Israel and Arab reaction in general and the reactionary autocratic regime in Saudi Arabia in particular which constitutes the front post for world imperialism in the Peninsula, Oman and Gulf. The statement added: "The two delegations stressed the importance of solidarity with the revolution of Oman and the Arabian Gulf in confronting Qaboosite reaction and liberating Oman and the Arabian Gulf from the neo-colonialism and reaction and to support the national democratic movement in its just struggle against the feudalist autocratic regime and the military bases and American monopolies to pave for the establishment of a national democratic republic."

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The 8th Anniversary of 9th June Revolution
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The greatest event in the history of our people will be commemorated after a few days. The 8th anniversary of 9th June Revolution is a landmark, in long patriotic struggle where our masses sacrificed hundreds of martyrs and thousands of prisoners and refugees.

These heroic sacrifices are not without rewards. PFLOAG has been leading the masses in Dhofar in an armed struggle against the British colonialist and client Sultanate. The liberation of Dhofar countryside is a remarkable accomplishment for the people and is an example of peoples authority in contrast to imperialist hegemony.

This occasion coincides with a rising tide of masses struggle in Oman Coast of Oman and Bahrain, thus, the pacification programme of U.S. imperialism has been defeated. These struggles proved that our people will resist persistently neo-colonialism as old colonialism.

In face of popular tide, the imperialist and their reactionary lackies accelerated their aggressive war against our people in Dhofar and their campaign of repression and terror in Oman, coast of Oman & Bahrain.

The imperialists have turned our country into groundbase for their aggressions and plots against our people and Arab people. Our wealth of which is oil, fuels the aggression machinery and finance all plots against democrats.

9th June is precious occasion for all democrats, peace loving and progressive organizations and personalities to express their solidarity with our peoples struggle.

This solidarity is to be directed to hamper the aggression against our people through the uncovering of imperialists and reactionaries plots and terrors and uncovering the imperialists control of our country.

The support of PFLOAG which is our people's vanguard is a support of a just cause.

The will of our struggling people will prevail with the support of all democrats.

The U.S imperialists will suffer another defeat in our country.

P F L O A G

Aden May 1937.